

this title, apply to activities under these programs, except for single family mortgage insurance and guarantee programs. Sections 200.805 and 200.810 apply to single family mortgage insurance and guarantee programs administered by HUD.

§ 200.805 Definitions.

Applicable surface. All intact and non-intact interior and exterior painted surfaces of a residential structure.

Defective paint surface. Paint on applicable surfaces that is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose.

Lead-based paint surface. A paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to 1 mg/cm².

§ 200.810 Single family insurance and coinsurance.

(a) *General.* (1) The requirements of this section apply to any one-to four-family dwelling which was constructed before 1978 and is the subject of an application for mortgage insurance under section 203(b) or other sections of the National Housing Act relating to the insurance or coinsurance of mortgages on one-to-four-family dwellings. Such other sections include:

- (i) Section 244 (coinsurance);
- (ii) Section 213 (cooperative housing insurance);
- (iii) Section 220 (rehabilitation and neighborhood conservation housing insurance);
- (iv) Section 221 (housing for moderate income and displaced families);
- (v) Section 222 (mortgagor insurance for servicemen);
- (vi) Section 809 (armed services housing for civilian employees);
- (vii) Section 810 (armed services housing in impacted areas);
- (viii) Section 234 (mortgage insurance for condominiums);
- (ix) Section 235 (mortgage assistance payments for home ownership and project rehabilitation);
- (x) Section 237 (special mortgage insurance for low and moderate income families); and
- (xi) Section 240 (mortgage insurance on loans for purchase of fee simple title from lessors).

(2) This section is also applicable to single family mortgage insurance on

Indian reservations (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13) and loan guarantees for Indian housing (25 U.S.C. 4191).

(3) Applications for insurance in connection with a refinancing transaction where an appraisal is not required under the applicable procedures established by the Commissioner are excluded from the coverage of this section. Any housing assisted under the programs set out in this section for which no new activity is applied for or required is not covered by this section.

(b) *Appraisal.* The appraiser shall, when appraising a dwelling constructed prior to 1978, inspect the dwelling for defective paint surfaces.

(c) *Treatment of defective paint surfaces.* For defective paint surfaces, treatment shall be provided to defective areas. Treatment of hazards shall consist of covering or removing defective paint surfaces. Covering may be accomplished by such means as adding a layer of wallboard to the wall surface. Depending on the wall condition, wallcoverings which are permanently attached may be used. Covering or replacing trim surfaces is also permitted. Paint removal may be accomplished by such methods as scraping, heat treatment (infra-red or coil type heat guns) or chemicals. Machine sanding and use of propane or gasoline torches (open-flame methods) are not permitted. Washing and repainting without thorough removal or covering does not constitute adequate treatment. In the case of defective paint spots, scraping and repainting the defective area is considered adequate treatment. Treatment of a defective paint surface is not required if such a surface is found to not be a lead-based paint surface by a lead-based paint inspector certified pursuant to procedures of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR part 745.

(d) *Home equity conversion mortgage insurance.* The requirements of this section, as modified by the following sentence, apply to a dwelling which is the subject of an application for mortgage insurance under section 255 of the National Housing Act (home equity conversion insurance) unless the mortgagor provides the certification described in §206.45(d) of this title. The defective paint surface may be treated

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after the mortgage is endorsed for insurance, provided that the defective paint surface is treated as expeditiously as possible in accordance with the repair work provisions contained in §206.47 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 64 FR 50224, Sept. 15, 1999, subpart O was revised, effective Sept. 15, 2000. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

Subpart O—Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention

§200.800 Purpose and applicability.

The purpose of this subpart is to implement the provisions of section 302 of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 4821-4186, by establishing procedures to eliminate as far as practicable the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning with respect to existing housing within the coverage hereinafter described. This subpart is promulgated under the authorization granted in 24 CFR 35.24(b)(4), and it supersedes, with respect to all housing to which it applies, the requirements prescribed by subpart C of 24 CFR part 35. Any housing assisted under the programs set out in this part 200 for which no new activity is applied for or required is not covered by this subpart nor by subpart C of part 35. The requirements of subpart A of 24 CFR part 35 apply to all housing constructed prior to 1978 and covered by this subpart.

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987]

§200.805 Definitions.

Applicable surface. All intact and nonintact interior and exterior painted surfaces of a residential structure.

Chewable surface. All chewable protruding painted surfaces up to five feet from the floor or ground, which are readily accessible to children under seven years of age, *e.g.*, protruding corners, windowsills and frames, doors and frames, and other protruding woodwork.

Defective paint surface. Paint on applicable surfaces that is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose.

Elevated blood lead level or EBL. Excessive absorption of lead, that is, a confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 25 ug/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood) or greater.

HUD-owned properties. Properties with residential units to which HUD acquired title, or any Federally-owned properties for which HUD has disposition responsibility and which are intended for residential habitation.

Lead-based paint surface. A paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as hav-

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ing a lead content greater than or equal to 1 mg/cm².

Sale of HUD-owned properties. Any sale of federally-owned properties by HUD.

Use for residential habitation. The use of a property as a residential structure as defined in 24 CFR 35.3.

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 20799, June 6, 1988]

§200.810 Single family insurance and coinsurance.

(a) *General.* The requirements of this section apply to any one- to four-family dwelling which is the subject of an application for mortgage insurance under section 203(b) or other sections of the National Housing Act relating to the insurance or coinsurance of mortgages on one- to four-family dwellings. (Such other sections include sections 244 (coinsurance), 213 (cooperative housing insurance), 220 (rehabilitation and neighborhood conservation housing insurance), 221 (housing for moderate income and displaced families), 222 (mortgagor insurance for servicemen), 809 (armed services housing for civilian employees), 810 (armed services housing in impacted areas), 234 (mortgage insurance for condominiums), 235 (mortgage assistance payments for home ownership and project rehabilitation), 237 (special mortgage insurance for low and moderate income families), and 240 (mortgage insurance on loans for purchase of fee simple title from lessors).) Applications for insurance in connection with a refinancing transaction where an appraisal is not required under the applicable procedures established by the Commissioner are excluded from the coverage of this section.

(b) *Appraisal.* The appraiser shall, when appraising a dwelling constructed prior to 1978, inspect the dwelling for defective paint surfaces.

(c) *Abatement.* For defective paint surfaces, treatment shall be provided to defective areas. Treatment of hazards shall consist of covering or removing defective paint surfaces as described in 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii).

(d) *Home equity conversion mortgage insurance.* The requirements of this section, as modified by the following sentence, apply to a dwelling which is the subject of an application for mortgage insurance under section 255 of the National Housing Act (home equity conversion insurance) unless the mortgagor provides the certification described in §206.45(d) of this chapter. The defective paint surface may be treated after the mortgage is endorsed for insurance, provided that the defective paint surface is treated as expeditiously as possible in accordance with the repair work provisions contained in §206.47 of this chapter.

[36 FR 24467, Dec. 22, 1971, as amended at 53 FR 20799, June 6, 1988; 54 FR 24832, June 9,

1989; 54 FR 32060, Aug. 4, 1989; 59 FR 50463, Oct. 3, 1994; 61 FR 36263, July 9, 1996]

§ 200.815 HUD-owned single family property disposition.

(a) *General.* The requirements of this section apply to the sale of HUD-owned one- to four-family dwellings when their use is intended for residential habitation.

(b) *Defective paint surfaces.* For residential structures constructed prior to 1978, HUD shall cause the property to be inspected for defective paint surfaces before the closing of the sale of the property. If defective paint surfaces are found, treatment as required by 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) shall be completed before the closing of the sale of the property. In the case of a sale to a non-owner occupant purchaser, treatment may be made a condition of sale, with sufficient sale funds escrowed to assure treatment.

(c) *Chewable surfaces.* This subsection applies to dwellings constructed prior to 1978. If the purchaser is an owner-occupant and the occupant family contains one or more children under the age of seven years, closing of the sale shall be deferred until completion of the following procedures. Where a blood lead level screening program is determined by HUD to be reasonably available, screening of each occupant child under the age of seven years will be required. If an EBL condition is identified, HUD will cause the dwelling to be tested for lead-based paint on chewable surfaces or follow treatment procedures. Testing shall be conducted by a State or local health or housing agency, an inspector certified or regulated by a State or local health or housing agency, a qualified HUD inspector or an organization recognized by HUD. Lead content shall be tested by using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) or other method approved by the Commissioner. Test readings of 1 mg/cm² or higher using an XRF shall be considered positive for presence of lead-based paint. Where lead-based paint on chewable surfaces is identified, the entire interior or exterior chewable surface shall be treated. Treatment shall consist of covering or removal of the paint surface in accordance with 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii).

(d) *Abatement without testing.* In lieu of the procedures set forth in paragraph (c) of this section in the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, HUD, at its option, may forgo testing and abate all applicable surfaces in accordance with the methods set out at 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii).

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987; 52 FR 9828, Mar. 27, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 20799, June 6, 1988]

§ 200.820 Multifamily insurance and coin-surance.

(a) *General.* The requirements of this section apply to any existing property which is the subject of an application for mortgage

insurance under sections 207 (including applications under section 207 pursuant to section 223(f)), 213, 220, 221 or 234 of the National Housing Act, including applications for mortgage insurance under any of these sections pursuant to section 223(a)(7) of the National Housing Act. This section also applies to the application pursuant to section 223(f), 213, 220, 221 or 234 of the National Housing Act, including applications for mortgage insurance under any of these sections pursuant to section of an existing property. This section does not apply to projects for the elderly or handicapped (except for units housing children under seven years of age) or projects subject to an application for insurance under section 231, 232, 241 or 242 of the National Housing Act. The requirements of this section do not apply to 0-bedroom units. The requirements of paragraph (c) of this section apply to projects that have not received a conditional commitment for insurance on or before May 1, 1987.

(b) *Defective paint surfaces.* In the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, the HUD or coinsurer's architect and the sponsor's architect shall inspect the property for defective paint surfaces before the issuance of a commitment. If defective paint surfaces are found, treatment as required by 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) shall be completed before final endorsement as a condition of the firm commitment.

(c) *Chewable surfaces—(1)(i) Random sample.* In the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978 a random sample of dwelling units shall be tested for lead-based paint on chewable surfaces. Ten units shall be tested in projects with twenty or more units, and six units shall be tested in projects with fewer than twenty units, together with a sample of common areas and exterior applicable surfaces. Common areas included in the sample should include non-dwelling facilities commonly used by children under seven years of age, such as child care centers. All chewable surfaces in selected units shall be tested. If none of the tested units, common areas or exterior applicable surfaces contain lead-based paint, the project may be considered free of lead-based paint, and no further testing or abatement action will be required. If lead-based paint is found in any unit in the sample, all units in the project are required to be tested. If lead-based paint is found in any common area, all common areas in the project are required to be tested. If lead-based paint is found in any exterior applicable surface, all exterior applicable surfaces in the project are required to be tested.

(ii) *EBL Child.* In the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, if the developer is presented with test results that indicate a child seven years of age or younger living in a unit has an EBL the developer must test the unit occupied by the child and

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if such test is positive for lead-based paint, abate the unit surfaces in accordance with the methods set out at 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) or choose not to test, and abate all the unit surfaces.

(2) *Testing requirements.* Testing shall be performed using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) or other method approved by the Commissioner. Test readings of 1 mg/cm² or higher using an XRF shall be considered positive for presence of lead-based paint. Testing of chewable surfaces shall be performed by a State or local health or housing agency or by an inspector certified or regulated by the State or local health or housing agency. The testing entity shall certify to the results of the test. The mortgagor shall be responsible for obtaining these testing services.

(3) *Treatment.* Where lead-based paint on chewable surfaces is identified, the entire interior or exterior chewable surface shall be treated. Treatment shall consist of covering or removal of the paint surface in accordance with 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii). After joint inspection and during the write-up stage, completion of abatement of defective paint surfaces and lead-based paint on chewable surfaces will be a special condition requirement in the commitment. The developer will be required to abate all defective paint surfaces and lead-based paint on chewable surfaces. HUD or the coinsuring lender will reinspect all units after repair and before final endorsement.

(4) *Abatement without testing.* In lieu of the procedures set forth in paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (2) and (3) of this section, in the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, the developer may forego testing and abatement, and abate all applicable surfaces in accordance with the methods set out at 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) before final endorsement. HUD or the coinsuring lender will reinspect all units after repair and before final endorsement.

(d) *Tenant protection.* Owners shall take appropriate action as prescribed by the Commissioner to protect tenants from hazards associated with abatement procedures.

(e) *Monitoring and enforcement.* (1) For multifamily insurance programs, compliance with any rehabilitation requirement will utilize the standard construction compliance regulations (e.g., 24 CFR 207.19(c)(6)) for the assurance of completion requirements for section 207 and the incomplete repair escrow requirement of section 223(f) for each program.

(2) For coinsurance, owner compliance with the requirements of this section shall be monitored by the approved coinsurance lender. Compliance with any requirements of this section shall also be enforced by the Assurance of Completion Agreement as provided under 24 CFR 251.402(d) or by escrow under 24 CFR 255.401(c).

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987; 52 FR 9828, Mar. 27, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 20799, June 6, 1988]

§ 200.825 HUD-owned multifamily property disposition.

(a) *General.* The requirements of this section apply to the sale of any HUD-owned multifamily property when its use is intended for residential habitation. This section does not apply to projects for the elderly or handicapped (except for units housing children under seven years of age). The requirements of this section do not apply to 0-bedroom units.

(b) *Defective paint surfaces.* For residential structures constructed prior to 1978, HUD shall cause the property to be inspected for defective paint surfaces before offering the property for sale. If defective paint surfaces are found, treatment as required by 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) shall be completed before delivery of the property to the purchaser or, if the disposition program under 24 CFR part 290 provides for repairs to be performed by the purchaser, such treatment may be included in the required reports. Residential structures assisted under section 223(f) of the National Housing Act are to be inspected and treated as set forth in this paragraph.

(c) *Chewable surfaces.* If the residential structure was constructed or substantially rehabilitated prior to 1978, HUD shall cause a random sampling of dwelling units to be tested for lead-based paint on chewable surfaces as part of the sales contracting procedure. Random testing shall be performed as described in § 200.820(c)(1). Testing shall be performed using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) or other method approved by the Commissioner. Test readings of 1 mg/cm² or higher using an XRF shall be considered positive for presence of lead-based paint. Testing shall be conducted by a State or local health or housing agency, an inspector certified or regulated by the State or local health or housing agency, a qualified HUD inspector, or an organization recognized by HUD. The testing entity shall certify to the results of the test. Where lead-based paint on chewable surfaces is identified, the entire interior or exterior surface shall be treated. Treatment shall consist of covering or removal of the paint surface in accordance with 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii). Treatment shall be completed before delivery of the property to the purchaser, or, if the disposition program under 24 CFR part 290 provides for repairs to be performed by the purchaser, such treatment may be included in the required repairs.

(1) *EBL Child.* In the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, if HUD is presented with test results that indicate a child seven years of age or younger living in a unit has an elevated blood level or EBL, HUD must test or cause to be tested the unit

occupied by the child and if such test is positive for lead-based paint, abate the unit surfaces in accordance with the methods set out at 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii) or choose not to test and abate all the unit surfaces.

(2) *Abatement without testing.* In lieu of the procedures set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, in the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, HUD, at its option, may forego testing, and abate all applicable surfaces in accordance with the methods set out in 24 CFR 35.24(b)(2)(ii).

(d) *Tenant protection.* HUD or the purchaser, as appropriate, shall take appropriate action as prescribed by the Commissioner to protect tenants from hazards associated with abatement procedures.

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987; 52 FR 9828, Mar. 27, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 20800, June 6, 1988]

§ 200.830 Compliance with other Federal, State and local laws.

(a) *HUD responsibility.* If HUD determines that a State or local law, ordinance, code or regulation provides for lead-based paint testing or hazard abatement in a manner that provides a comparable level of protection from the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning to that provided by the requirements of this subpart and that adherence to the requirements of this subpart would be duplicative or otherwise cause inefficiencies, HUD may modify or waive the requirements of this subpart in a manner that will promote efficiency while ensuring a comparable level of protection.

(b) *Participant responsibility.* Nothing in this subpart is intended to relieve any participant in the programs covered by this subpart of any responsibility for compliance with State or local laws, ordinances, codes or regulations governing lead-based paint testing or hazard abatement.

(c) *Disposal of lead-based paint debris.* Lead-based paint and defective paint debris shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State or local requirements. (See, e.g., 40 CFR parts 260-271.)

[52 FR 1891, Jan. 15, 1987]

Subparts P–R [Reserved]

Subpart S—Minimum Property Standards

§ 200.925 Applicability of minimum property standards.

All housing constructed under HUD mortgage insurance and low-rent public housing programs shall meet or exceed HUD Minimum Property Standards, except that this requirement shall be applicable to manufactured

homes eligible for insurance pursuant to § 203.43f of this chapter only to the extent provided therein. The Minimum Property Standards may be waived to the same extent as the other regulatory requirements for eligibility for insurance under the specific mortgage insurance program involved.

[58 FR 60248, Nov. 15, 1993]

§ 200.925a Multifamily and care-type minimum property standards.

(a) *Construction standards.* Multifamily or care-type properties shall comply with the minimum property standards contained in the handbook identified in § 200.929(b)(2). In addition, each such property shall, for the Department's purposes, comply with:

(1) The applicable State of local building code, if the property is located within a jurisdiction which has a building code accepted by the Secretary under § 200.925a(d); or

(2)(i) The applicable State or local building code, and

(ii) Those portions of the codes identified in § 200.295c which are designated by the HUD Field Office serving the jurisdiction in which the property is to be located, if the property is located in a jurisdiction which has a building code partially accepted by the Secretary; or

(3) The appropriate codes, as identified in § 200.925c(c), if the property is not located within a jurisdiction which has a building code accepted by the Secretary.

(b) *Conflicting standards.* The minimum property standards contained in the handbook identified in § 200.929(b)(2) do not preempt state or local standards, nor do they alter or affect a builder's obligation to comply with any state or local requirements. However, a property shall be eligible for benefits only if it complies with all applicable minimum property standards, including referenced standards.

(c) *Standard for evaluating local building codes.* The Secretary shall compare the portions of a local or State building code applicable to residential or institutional occupancy, as appropriate, submitted under § 200.925a(d) to the list of construction related areas contained in § 200.925b.